THE
ASHEVILLE NEWS
Is Published Weekly,
[BY THOMAS W. ATKIN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

☞ TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞ Advertisements inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞ Business and professional cards. not exceeding five lines, Five Dollars per annum; over five and under twelve lines, Ten Dollars per annum.

☞ For announcing the name of a candidate, Three Dollars.

From these terms there will be no departure, in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

POSITIVELY,

All accounts for subscription, advertising and job work are due at the close of the year. This rule we shall rigidly enforce, and expect all who trade with us to settle once a year.

FACTS
FOR THE
PEOPLE.

WE are now receiving at our old stand, on the public square, Asheville, the largest and most varied stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER, STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Ready Made Clothing, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Hardware, Crockery, Saddlery, Drugs. Dye Stuffs, &c.

Ever offered for sale in this market. Our Goods have been selected with great care in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, with especial reference to the wants of the *PEOPLE*. And as our stock embraces almost every article, "useful as well as ornamental," we flatter ourselves that we shall be enabled to please all who may favor us with a call. The object of this notice is not to publish self-praise, and hold ourselves up in a flattering light before the community; but simply to inform you that we have a heavier and better assorted stock of Goods now arriving, than any other house in town, to which we expect to be continually making large additions throughout the season; and to extend to you, one and all, an invitation to visit us and examine our stock before making your purchases. The styles of our Goods are unsurpassed, and we are determined not to be undersold; and as we make no promise that we do not intend to perform, you may come with the assurance of being satisfactorily accommodated. Country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

April 2 1857.

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned have formed a partnership or the purpose of conducting the

MERCANTILE BUSINESS,

in the house formerly occupied by W. D. Rankin & Co., in the name of GAINES, BEAVER & CO., where they hope to see and serve all the old patrons of the house, and new customers not a few.

M. M. GAINES,
W. H. BEAVER,
A. GAINES.

Asheville, Jan. 1, 1857.

Arthur's
Self-Sealing
Fruit Cans.
For Sale by
SMITH & CHAPMAN.

RANKIN & CHAPMAN,
DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS, SHOES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, DRUGS, GROCERIES,
&c., &c.,
Asheville, N. C.
April 3, 1857. tf

NEW COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned having associated themselves under the name and style of

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

for the purpose of transacting the mercantile business in this place, would respectfully call the attention of their old friends and customers to the fact, and offer their services to them in supplying them with the comforts and luxuries of life, on as reasonable terms as any other establishment in these regions.

They will be found at the old stand,

Opposite Eagle Hotel,

with a good stock and attentive clerks, all ready and willing to accommodate with such articles as they may need.

A. T. SUMMEY,
W. W. McDOWELL,
D. F. SUMMEY.

Jan. 1, 1857.

U. S. MAIL LINE

From Asheville to Salisbury.

THIS Line is now stocked with fresh and good Horses, new Coaches, and steady, sober and experienced Drivers. It is 20 miles the nearest route to Salisbury, and points east; and it is also cheaper than any other.

Over 100 miles of the line is stocked with the most comfortable and splendid

14 Passenger Coaches

in the Southern country. Give this route a trial and if satisfaction is not given, the money will in every instance be refunded.

Leaves Asheville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 7 o'clock, a. m.

Office at Gudger's Hotel, Asheville.

C. S. BROWN, *Contractor.*

October 3, 1857. 3m

Strictly for Cash.

FOR sale a lot of Tennessee Superfine FLOUR, at $3 per sack, by

Nov. 19. SMITH & CHAPMAN.

100 Large Quarto Family BIBLES, just received at ASTON'S.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, BUNCOMBE COUNTY, N. C.

VOLUME 9—No. 24.] THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1857. [WHOLE No. 430.

OUR GOODS

HAVE been purchased by one of the best buyers this market affords, and for Ladies and Gentlemen's wear we challenge competition. Call and examine our stock of

CLOTHING,

and if we can't please the most fastidious, we are much mistaken.

HATS,

From a cap for 37 1-2 cents to a $5 50 Beaver of any grade, and any color from milky white to sooty black.

THE LADIES

Will also find Bonnets, Shoes, Zephyr Hoods, Capes, Gauntlets, Necklaces, materials for Talmas, and everything necessary to adorn and beautify, as well as to make comfortable.

Don't mistake the place.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

FINAL NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of SMITH & McDOWELL, will find their Notes and Accounts in the hands of *Col. J. M. ISRAEL.*—His room is in the North Wing of the Court House. He has also all the debts due the estate of the late James M. Smith. All persons indebted to either are most respectfully requested to call on Col. Israel or myself and settle up. I do not wish to put any one to cost, but the business must be closed up, and this is the final notice.

TO my old friends and customers, I would say that I have associated myself with the Messrs. Summey in the

MERCANTILE BUSINESS,

at their old stand opposite the Eagle Hotel, where I will be pleased to see them, and to furnish them what Goods they may want to purchase at as low a price as any house in town can afford. Allow me to tender to you my thanks for your liberal patronage, and to express the hope that I may have the pleasure of seeing you again at Summey, McDowell & Co 's.

W. W. McDOWELL.

January 29 1857.

Place an Enduring Tablet over the Spot where Repose the Remains of those you Love.

New Marble Yard,
GREENVILLE, S. C.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of this and adjoining Districts, that they have opened a MARBLE YARD in the Town of Greenville, on the Lot opposite the *Mansion House*, and adjoining Dr. Bell's Hotel, where they will promptly and faithfully attend to all orders for

TOMB-STONES,
MONUMENTS,

And any other style of Work in their line.

Having had an experience of over fifteen years in this business, they have no doubt of their ability to give ample satisfaction to all who may entrust them with their orders.

CHALMERS & ALLEN.

October 29th, 1857. 3m

100 gallons pure Linseed Oil. For sale at ASTON'S.

BLUE STONE.

500 pounds Blue Stone, just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

LEONARD'S Yeast Powders. For sale at ASTON'S.

JUST received a fine lot of Hammered Tire Iron by

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

August 7, 1856.

J. D. REYNOLDS, M. D.,

(A Graduate of the Medical University of Nashville.)

HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his Professional services to the citizens of town and country.

Office and residence, one door south of Asheville Hotel. March 27, 1856. tf

RORABACK'S,

WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,

Opposite Gaines, Beaver & Co.,

Is the Place to Buy

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, CROCKERY

AND A GENERAL

Assortment of staple & fancy

GOODS

POSITIVELY

At 40 per cent. less than such Goods

Can be bought for elsewhere,

In this market.

☞ Call and judge for yourself.

Asheville, Nov. 12, 1857.

State of North Carolina.

MADISON COUNTY.

In Equity—Fall Term, 1857.

John Chandler and others,
vs.
James Shelton et al.
Petition to Sell Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants, James Shelton and Solomon Shelton are non-residents of this State, it is ordered by Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Asheville News, notifying the said Defendants personally to be and appear at the next Term of this Honorable Court, to be held for the county of Madison at the Court-House in Marshall on the 3rd Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to them and set for hearing exparte.

Witness, J. G. YANCEY, Clerk & Master for said county, at Office, the 3rd Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1857.

JOHN G. YANCEY, C. M. E.

December 3, 1857. 6w Printer's fee $6.

FLAX SEED.

I WISH to purchase 500 bushels of good clean Flax Seed. E. J. ASTON.

April 16.

[*From the "Night Side of London."*]

London and its People.

Think of what London is. At the last census there were 2,362,236 persons of both sexes in it; 1,106,558 males, of whom 146,449 were under five years of age; and 1,255,678 females, of whom 147,173 were under five years. The unmarried males were 670,380; do. females 735,871; the married men were 399,098; the wives 409,731; the widowers were 37,080; the widows 110,076. On the night of the census there were 28,598 husbands whose wives were not with them, and 39,231 wives mourning their absent lords. Last year the number of children born in London was 86,833; in the same period 56,786 persons died.

The Registrar General assumes that, with the additional births, and by the fact of soldiers and sailors returning from the seat of war, and of persons engaged in peaceful pursuits settling in the capital, sustenance, clothing and house accommodation must now be found in London for about 60,000 inhabitants more than it contained at the end of 1855. Think of that—the population of a large city absorbed in London, and no perceptible inconvenience occasioned by it!—Houses are still to let; there are still the usual tickets hung up in windows in quiet neighborhoods, intimating that apartments furnished for the use of single gentlemen can be had within; the country still supplies the town with meat and bread, and we hear of no starvation in consequence deficient supply. London is the healthiest city in the world.—During the last ten years the annual deaths have been on the average 25 to 1,000 of the population, in 1856 the population was 22 to 1,000; yet, in spite of this, half of the deaths that happen on an average in London, between the age of 20 and 40, are from consumption and diseases of the respiratory organs.

The Registrar traces to the state of the streets. He says: "There can be no doubt that the dirty dust suspended in the air that the people of London breathe, often excites diseases of the respiratory organs. The dirt in the steets is produced and ground, now by innumerable horses, omnibuses and carriages, and then beat up in fine dust, which fills the mouth, and inevitably enters the air passages in large quantities. The dust is not removed every day, but saturated with water in the great thoroughfares, sometimes ferments in damp weather, and at other times again ascends under the heat of the summer sun as atmospheric dust.

London, says Henry Mayhew, may be safely asserted to be the most densely populated city in all the world; containing one-fourth more people than Pekin, and two thirds more than Paris—more than twice as many as Constantinople—four times as many as St. Petersburg—five times as many as Vienna, or New York, or Madrid—nearly seven times as many as Berlin—eight times as many as Amsterdam—nine times as many as Rome—fifteen times as many as Copenhagen—and seventeen times as many as Stockholm.—"London," says Horace Say, "*c'est une province converte de maisons.*" It covers an area of 122 square miles in extent, or 70,029 statute acres, and contains 326,391 houses. Annually 4,000 new houses are in erection for upwards of 40,000 new comers. The continuous line of buildings streaching from Holloway to Camberwell is said to be twelve miles long. It is computed if the buildings were set in a row they would reach across the whole of England and France, from York to the Pyrenees.

London has 10,500 distinct streets, squares, circusses, crescents, terraces, villas, rows, buildings, places, lanes, courts, alleys mews, yards, rents. The paved streets of London, according to a return published in 1856, numbers over 5,000 and exceeds 2,000 miles in length; the cost of the paved roading was fourteen millions, and the repairs cost £1,800,000 per annum. London containes 1,900 miles of gas pipe, with a capital of nearly £4,000,000 spent in the preparation of gas. The cost of gas-lighting is half a million. It has 360,000 lights and 13,000,000 cubic feet of gas are burned every night.—Last year along these streets the enormous quantity of upward of eighty milliors of gallons of water rushed for the supply of the inhabitants, being nearly double what it was in 1845.

Mr. Mayhew says, if the entire people of the Capital were to be drawn up in marching order two and two, the length of the great army of Londoners would be no less than 670 miles, and supposing them to move at the rate of three miles an hour, it would require more than nine days and nine nights for the average population to pass by. To accommodate this crowd, one hundred and twenty-five thousand vehicles pass through the thoroughfares in the course of twelve hours; three thousand cabs, one thousand omnibuses. Ten thousand private and job carriages and carts ply daily in the streets; three thousand conveyances enter the metropolis daily from the surrounding country.

Speaking generally, Tennyson tells us:

"Every minute dies a man,
Every minute one is born."

In London, Mr. Mayhew calculates 160 people die daily and a baby is born every five minutes. The number of persons, says the Registrar General who died in 1856, in 116 public institutions, such as work-houses and hospitals, was 10,381. It is really shocking to think, and a deep stigma on the people—or on the artificial arrangements of society, by which so much poverty is perpetuated—that nearly one person out of five who died last year closed his days under a roof provided by law or public charity. It is calculated 500 people are drowned in the Thames every year. In the first week of the present year there were five deaths from intemperance alone. How much wretchedness lies to these two facts—for the deaths from actual intemperance bears but a small proportion to the deaths induced by the immoderate use of intoxicating liquors; and the 500 drowned, by far the largest class, we have every reason to believe, are of the number of whom Hood wrote:

"Mad with life's history,
Glad to death's mystery
Swift to be hurried—
Anywhere, anywhere,
Out of the world!"

A meeting has just been held of the unemployed, chiefly the carpenters, bricklayers, and bricklayers' laborers of the metropolis, in which it is stated that their number—though very probable there may be some exaggeration here—is 35,000. If these men are married and have families, we get a further idea of the deep distress of this wealthy and luxurious capital—this capital where the gold o Australia, the jewels of Golconda, the silks and spices of the East, come for sale, and are lavished as freely an the most questionable purposes and persons as on the noblest specimens of humanity and the most glorious objects for which men care to live. Then think of the inmates of the lunatic asylums, and the poor houses, and the hospitals, in most cases sent there as the result of their own ignorance or imprudence. Add to these our prison population, and criminal classes, and our prostitutes—and what a picture we get of the night side of London, of the classes whose existence is a reproach or a curse. In London one man in every nine belongs to the criminal class.

According to the last reports, there were in London 143,000 vagabonds admitted in one year into the casual wards of the work houses.

Here we have always in our midst: 107 burglars, 110 house-breakers, 38 highway robbers, 773 pick-pockets, 3,657 sneaksmen or common thieves, 11 horse-stealers, 141 dog stealers, 3 forgers, 28 coiners, 317 utterers of base coins, 141 swindlers. 182 cheats, 343 receivers of stolen goods, 2,768 habitual rioters, 1,205 vagrants, 50 begging letter writers, 86 bearers of begging letters, 9,301 prostitutes, besides 470 not otherwise described, making altogether a total of 16,900 criminals known to the police. These persons are known to make way with £42,000 per annum; the prison population at any particular time is 6,000, costing for the year &170,000.—Our juvenile thieves cost us £300 apiece.

Again, let us look at the classes whose labors and occupations and modes of life are inconsistent with health, or not favorable to any great development of moral principle.—Almost 20,000 persons are engaged in Sunday trading; the number of ragged children is nearly 30,000; the number of families living in one room is estimated as high as 150,000. It appears from a report by Mr. Goderich, officer of health in the parish of Kensington, that in a place called the Potteries, there are 1,147 human beings, and 1,041 pigs congregated withing a space of less than nine acres, the present number of pigs being below the usual average. The dwellings of a large proportion of the inhabitants of this locality are mere hovels, with shattered roofs and unglazed windows, the floor is below the level of the external soil, which has been raised by excessive accumulations of filth of all kinds, and the walls are at all times partially damp and giving out pestilential gases, intollerable to those who have not been born among them, fatal to the health of those who have.

Another portion of the miserable population has converted old caravan bodies, removed in some cases from their wheels, into houses, others have no other dwellings than ruinous postchaise bodies, for which a rent of a sixpence a week is paid. In one of the caravans eight persons dwell, among whom a child suffering from small pox was battling with death at the time of Mr. Goderich's visit in March.

Mr. Timbs calculates the number of professional beggars in London at 35,000, two-thirds of whom are Irish. 30,000 men, women and children are employed in the costermonger trade; besides, we have, according to Mr. Mayhew, 2,000 street sellers of green stuff, 4,000 street sellers of eatables and drinkables, 1,000 street sellers of stationery, 4,000 street sellers of other articles, whose receipts are three millions sterling, and whose incomes may be put down at one. Let us extend our survey, and we shall not wonder that the public houses—and the gin palaces—and the casinos—and the theatres—and the penny gaffs—and the lowest and vilest places of resort in London are full. In Spitalfields there are 70,000 weavers with but 10s. per week, there are 224,79 sailors; 30,805 shoemakers; 43,928 milliners; seamstresses, 21,210; bonnet makers 1,769; cap makers, 1,277. What hard, wretched work is theirs!

Good News.

No poverty there! Millions of good men have left the earth poor; but never has one entered Heaven poor. Lazarus, the moment before he died, was a beggar at the gate, but in a moment after his death his estate had grown so fast that the haughty worlding, still surviving in all his affluence, in comparison with him was a penniless pauper. O, poor believer! rejoice in prospect of your grand inheritance! It is really immense; inestimable, unspeakable. Has it not been your endeavor to lay up for yourself treasures in Heaven. Why not oftener think of results there? Fear not. There is "good news from" that "far country." Unsuccessful as you may have seemed on earth, your Heavenly schemes have all prospered.

The treasury of God overflows with your wealth, And it is safe—perfectly safe.—Neither "moth nor rust" corrupts it; nor can thieves break through to steal it. Moreover it shall increase—forever increase. As long as you live on earth, you may add to the principal, and its interest will multiply, beyond all computation, to all eternity. Cœsus was rich, Solomon was rich, Luculus was rich, and the Rothschilds are rich; but the humblest heir of God is richer far than all.—It may be that the stores you have already accumulated in Heaven would buy this town, buy the district, buy our country, buy the world, and still be comparatively untuched. Nay, think not this extravagant! I would not barter the heritage of the most destitute of Christains for the whole Globe and all its improvements. Lift up your heart; let it expand and fill and overflow with bliss. At the close of the short journey through time you will see eternity open before you, all radiant with variety of your bloodless and endless possessions. Be not proud, indeed—alas, for the folly of all pride!—but be grateful, thankful, hopeful and happy.—*Stockton's Sermons.*

WAR BETWEEN NICARAGUA AND COSTA RICA.—As stated yesterday, Nicaragua is again at war with Costa Rica, and it appears that the act comes from the only recognised government in Nicaragua. Costa Rica, after ridding the country of Walker, was seized with a fillibustering fever of her own, and began making such assaults upon the independence and integrity of the nation, as to create a well grounded fear in the Nicaraguan mind that her purpose was to destroy the independent existence of Nicaragua. She endeavered to get possession of the transit route, as the most eligible means of securing the hold which she had obtained upon Nicaragua, by volunteering to defend that country against Walker. But Nicaragua has no idea of surrendering any of her territories and she met her ambitious neighbor's designs by declaring war against Costa Rica. Would Nicaragua have taken this step, unless well backed up with promises of assistance from other sources? Has Walker's sudden departure from the United States anything to do with the recent commencement of hostilities? There is no doubt that his hopes are fixed upon the repossession of power in Nicaragua, and, it is possible, to save the country as a separate and independent power, that Martinez prefers Walker's ambition to Costa Rica's aggression. With such aid, Costa Rica would stand very little chance of accomplishing her object. Her troops and her generals would be beaten out of Nicaragua. But then how would the rescued country get rid of Walker? In any aspect which affairs in that quarter present, there is not a very great promise of a speedy reopening of the transit route to general travel.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

At an examination of the College of Surgeons a candidate was asked by Abernethy:

"What would you do if a man was blown up with powder?"

"Wait until he came down," he coolly replied.

"True," replied Abernethy, "and suppose I should kick you for such an impertinent reply, what muscles would I put in motion?"

"The flexors and extensors of my arm, for I would knock you down immediately."

He received a diploma.

"Who's Afraid."?

One of the comic papers revises an old story that is better now than it was in those days of spirit seeking and hearing. It seems that an old sea captain who retired from service and lived on a farm, had a wild harumacarum nephew living with him. He could never drive or frighten said nephew to do anything in its proper time. Among the rest, he could never get him to drive up the cows to milk before dark—he had to drive them from a back pasture through the sugar bush. Finally the captain asked the lad if he was not afraid to go through the woods in the dark.

'Fraid! What is that? I never seen a fraid,' replied the boy.

"Well never mind, my lad; you will see one some of these nights, if you do not get the cows up before dark," said the Captain, meaningly.

That night the boy played until dusk before he went after the cows as usual.

The captain took a sheet and followed after him. Now the captain had a tame monkey, who saw the performance, and monkey like took a table-cloth and follows the captain at a respectful distance. The captain went into the middle of the woods, where there was a big log by the side of the path.—Going to the further end of it, he wound his sheet around him; got upon it, and stood still The monkey got on the far end without noise and done the same. So the parties stood when the boy came whistling along with his cows. The cows shied a little upon seeing the ghosts, which caused the boy to look ahead.

"Hallo, what is that?" he shouted, "by golly, I guess it's a fraid!" and then, spying the monkey he sung out, "by Jerusalem, if their aint two fraids—a big fraid and a little fraid!"

This caused the captain to look around, when he saw for the first time, the ghostly companion. He thought it was a fraid sure ennugh—The old captain streaked it for home, the monkey chasing him, and the wicked nephew clapping his hands and shouting: "Run big fraid, run, or little fraid 'll ketch you!"

The way the Yankee Raised the Chickens.

One of those peculiar slab-sided Yankees, which the prolific soil down east produces in abundance, lately emigated and settled down in the vicinity of Chesnut Hill. He was the very picture of mean, shifty Yankee, but as he put himself to work in good earnest to get his house to rights, the neighbors willingly lent him a helping hand. After he got everything fixed according to his notion, a thought struck him that he had no hens, and he was powerful fond of sucking eggs. He was too honest to steal them, and too mean to buy them. At last a thought struck him—he could borrow. He went to a neighbor and accosted him—

"Wall, I reckon you hain't got no old hen nor nothin' you would lend me for a few weeks?"

"I will lend you one with pleasure," replied the neighbor, taking one of the finest out of the coop.

The Yankee took the hen home, and went to another neighbor and borrowed a dozen of eggs. He sat the hen on the eggs, and in due course of time she hatched out a dozen of chickens. The Yankee was again puzzled; he could return the hen, but he could not return the eggs. Another idea—and who ever saw a Yankee without one—came to his relief; he would keep the hen until she would lay the dozen of eggs. He then returned the hen and the eggs to their respective owners, remarking, as he did so:

"Wall, I guess I've got as fine a dozen of chickens as you ever laid your eyes on, and they didn't cost me a darn'd cent, nather."

THE TRUE MAHOMEDAN SPIRIT.—A certain good natured old Vermont farmer preserved his constant good nature, let what would turn up. One day while the black tongue prevailed in that State, one of his men came in, bringing the news that one of his red oxen was dead.

"Is he?" said the old man; "well, he always was a breechy cuss. Take off his hide and carry it down to Fletcher's; it will bring the cash."

An hour or two afterwards the man came back with the news, that 'line back' and his mate were both dead.

"Are they?" said the old man; "well, I took them from B—— to save a bad debt, that I never expected to get. It is lucky that it aint the brindles. Take the hides down to Fletcher's; they will bring the cash."

After the lapse of an hour the man came back again, to inform him that the nigh brindle was dead.

"Is he?" said the old man; "well, he was a very old ox. Take off his hide, and take it down to Fletcher's; it is worth more than any two of the others."

Hereupon, his wife, who was a very pious soul, taking upon herself the office of Eliphaz, reprimanded her husband severely, and asked him if he was not aware that his loss was a judgment from heaven upon his wickedness.

"Is it?" said the old fellow; "well, if they take judgment in cattle, it is the easiest way I can pay them."

"Do you know the prisoner, Mr. Jones?"

"Yes, to the bone."

"What is his character?"

"Didn't know he had any."

"Does he live near you?"

"So near that he has only spent 5s. for fire wood in eight years."

ASHEVILLE NEWS:

[From the New York Times.]

Our Spare Produce.

Considering that we are a nation of the heartiest eaters in the world, and that we have the reputation of wasting nearly as much of the necessaries of life as we consume, it must be conceded that we contribute an enormous excess of our spare produce to the support of the other nations of the earth.—The report of the Secretary of the Treasury for 1857, reveals some startling facts in relation to our export trade, which show not only the extent of our industrial labors, but also their beneficial results; for unlike most of the nations with which we have commercial relations, nearly all the articles we send abroad are the prime necessaries of life, and not the refined elegancies which minister to voluptuous or vitiated tastes; we have, in fact, but one article of luxury which we supply to the rest of the world. Tobacco is our only commodity which the world could afford to dispense with, and even this one article of luxury makes but a very small item in the grand total of the produce which we annually export. The amount of our exports of produce for the year ending on the 30th of June last was nearly $279,000,000, of which $20,000,000 only consisted of tobacco. All the remaining articles consisted of our great agricultural staples, which went to clothe and feed the people of other countries. The largest item in the list of our exports is, of course, cotton, the amount being $131,575,859.

After this great staple, come wheat and flour, which amount to $48,000,000. But corn makes a small figure in our table of exports, the Europeans who depend upon us for bread not having yet learned the art of cooking that nutritious vegetable. Our exports of Indian corn and meal amounted to but $6,000,000; of rice we exported but $2,290,400. We are not a potato exporting nation, yet we spared from our abundance last year to the value of $135,280, and onions $77,000; and notwithstanding the scarcity of apples, we are able to send to foreign markets pippins to the amount of $135,280. Of biscuits we exported $563,266; and of rye, oats, and other small grains, including white beans and dried peas, $800,000; while of salted and dried meats, butter and lard, to serve as a relish for all this bread, we exported to the value of $18,736,458. There was also a small quantity of our national distillation which went abroad with this enormous quantity of food, not, however, to "wash it down," for the greater part of our exported whisky doubtless came back to us as imported brandy; our liquors are included under the general head of manufactured articles, which make up the respectable sum of $33,000,000. In round numbers we exported $75,000,000 worth of food last year. But our exports were not confined solely to agricultural products; we extracted from the sea, in the shape of fish and oil, after supplying our own wants, a surplus of $3,739,644 while our forests yielded in timber and bark no less than $14,699,711, towards the grand total of our exported produce.

All this amount of surplus produce, though it came from every part of the Union, was shipped from a very small number of ports, New Orleans ranking first in the list, and New York second. The amount of produce shipped from the great city of the South was $93,523,000, while from New York it was but $74,538,288. Mobile ranks after N. York, and then come Charleston, Baltimore, Boston, Philadelphia, and Richmond. Among our foreign customers, Great Britain is greatly ahead of them all; she takes more than half of all our cotton, and the greater part of our breadstuffs and provisions, and more than one fourth of all the tobacco we export. Our next best customer for tobacco is the free city of Bremen, which takes a larger quantity than Great Britain, but of an inferior quality, and of less value. The lovers of a "genuine Havana" will, perhaps, be startled to learn that our best customer for tobacco, after Bremen, is Cuba, which takes nearly double the quantity consumed by France. But this will not be regarded as exorbitant when it is remembered that the Queen of the Antilles has to supply all the world with Havana cigars.

A glance over the tables presented in the Treasury report, will give an American an increased feeling of pride in the immense resources of his country, and will tend to remove any fallacious apprehensions that we are running hopelessly in debt to foreign nations, and especially to Great Britain. The grand total of our imports was but $360,800,141, while our exports, including gold, amounted to $362,949,144, leaving a considerable balance in our favor.

The results of our trade with Great Britain will doubtless surprise many persons who imagine that because we export so much bullion to England, we must be heavily indebted to her. The Treasury report shows that while we sold to Great Britain produce to the amount of $164,416,540, we purchased from her and her Colonies goods to the amount of but $151,692,667.

The two customers that purchase the smallest amount of produce from us, in proportion to what we purchase from them, are Spain and Brazil. From Spain and her colonies we bought last year $56,846,803, while they purchased of us but $21,623,958. The disproportion of our trade with Brazil was greater even than that with Spain, though much less in amount. From the Brazils we took $21,460,733, while we sold but $5,268,165.—The balance of our trade with these two great slaveholding powers, was to the sum of $51,825,526. Our trade with the free black empire of Hayti forms a remarkable contrast to these figures. The subjects of his imperial majesty, Faustin the last, purchased from us very nearly as much produce, as we bought of them the balance against us being but $73,945. Hayti took of us produce to the amount of $2,290,242 and sold to us $2,216,297.

THE NEWS.

THOS. W. ATKIN, Editor.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, Dec. 17, 1857.

NOTICE.

Owing to the high price of all articles necessary to conduct the Printing business, the undersigned have agreed from and after this date to sell all Blanks at One Dollar per quire, with the exception of Deeds, which will be sold at Two Dollars.

COLTON & HENRY, of Spectator.
THOS. W. ATKIN, of News.

December 1, 1857.

☞ The Editor of the "News" is confined to his bed this week by severe indisposition, and his Sub knowing but little about the management of a paper, it is to be hoped that due allowance will be made by its numerous readers, if the "News" does not present its usual amount of interesting matter.

☞ We received the President's Message too late for insertion this week. We will give it in our next issue, and we commend it to the careful consideration of all our readers.

☞ We have been favored with a copy of an "Address delivered before the Duplin County Agricultural Society, Nov. 6, 1857, by W. W. HOLDEN, Esq." It is replete with wholesome truths and excellent advice, presented in a chaste and attractive manner.

☞ We call the attention of those more particularly interested, to the letter of our friend, Hon. W. H. Thomas.

☞ We are glad to announce that Hon. Jas. L. Orr of South Carolina has been elected Speaker of the House of Representatives. This is no more than what was due Mr. Orr. He is a man of marked ability and will fill the high position so flatteringly assigned him with honor and dignity.

☞ Woody S. Carter was executed at Chester C. H., on Friday, for the murder of James Gibson. The Standard states that the prisoner, after a short exhortation to the multitude, met his fate with composure, amounting almost to indifference.

TENNESSEE.—The people of Tennessee have always been distinguished for their martial, patriotic spirit. A resolution is now before their legislature pledging the co-operation of the State with the Executive of the United States in suppressing the civil war existing in the Territory of Utah.

☞ An official report states that there are at present 52 Sabbath schools in Chicago, with 500 teachers and 6,000 scholars.

☞ Sugar is selling in the New Orleans market at four cents and a half per pound, and molasses at from eighteen to twenty cents a gallon.

SOUTH CAROLINA FINANCES.—The report of the Comptroller General of South Carolina shows that the tax collected for 1857 is $67,025 96 less than that for 1856. It also states that the dividends received by the State upon the railroad stocks which she owns, and which cost her one million nine hundred and forty two thousand three hundred dollars, amounted during the last fiscal year to $7,785 only.

INCREASE OF THE ARMY.—The War Department, it is said, will recommend that the army be increased five regiments, and will discountenance all schemes for calling out volunteers for Utah, as involving an expense which cannot be safely estimated.

☞ The Government estimates for the next fiscal year amount to $50,333,000, including $13,500,000 for the Navy, 14,000,000 for the Army, $3,500,000 for postal deficiences, &c.

MOVEMENT AGAINST SMALL NOTES.—It is said that the Secretary of the Treasury will propose a plan for getting rid of small notes. Mr. Florence, of Pennsylvania, has already made a movement in the House of Representatives against all notes under $100 in the District of Columbia.

GOV. WISE'S "MESSAGE."—The Baltimore *American* of Wednesday says:

"The Legislature of Virginia met on Monday, when Governor Wise sent in *three* messages, which fill *twenty three* columns of the Richmond *Enquirer*. As Governor Wise is popularly represented to be an aspirant for the Presidency, the interesting question arises: if three messages, filling twenty columns, are required by him for the discussion of the affairs of a single State, what number of messages and how many scores of columns would he deem necessary in treating upon the affairs of the Union?"

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 7, 1857.

Editor of Asheville News:

DEAR SIR:—I am in the receipt of a letter from Governor Bragg, enclosing copies of his letter to the Attorney General and his opinions upon the duty of the agent of Cherokee bonds, from which the following extracts have been taken for publication, to enable the citizens of Haywood, Jackson, Macon and Cherokee, interested in the Turnpikes authorized by the acts of last session to know what has produced the delay of those improvements.

Letter of the Governor to the Attorney General.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Nov. 12th, 1857.

SIR:—I desire to obtain your opinion which has lately been presented to me for the guidance of the agent of the Cherokee bonds &c., as to his duties under several acts of the last, and prior Legislatures.

At the session of 1852, it was enacted that it shall be the duty of the agent of Cherokee bonds to collect by suit or otherwise and pay out of the first money coming into his hands to the Public Treasurer of the State the sum of $11,487,52, with interest thereon from the 20th November, 1850, the amount which was expended out of the Public Treasury for the survey of the Western Turnpike.

* * * * * *

By reference to the private acts of the last session of the General Assembly, you will see that the agent of the Cherokee bonds is required upon certain conditions to subscribe in behalf of the State, and pay in bonds for stock in several Turnpike companies.—The amount that may be required is indefinite and has not been ascertained.

I beg leave to refer you to the several acts as follows:

Chapt. 126, page 138, as to Macon County Turnpike.

Chapt. 128, page 148 as to Tuckasege and Keowee Turnpike.

Chapt. 129, page 152, as to Qualla Town and Oconalufta Turnpike.

Chapt. 130, page 154 as to Checoe Co.

Chapt. 131 page 158 as to same.

Chapt. 132 page 160 as to Jonathan's Creek Co.

Chapt. 133, page 162, as to Tuckasege and Nantihala Co.

The agent has in some cases, and perhaps in all, been notified that the terms of the acts have been complied with by individuals and he has been called upon to subscribe and pay in accordance with the provisions of the several acts above named.

Your opinion is desired as to the effects of all or any of those Turnpike acts upon the act of 1852, requiring the agent to collect and pay into the Public Treasury the sum stated.

First is the said act of 1852 repealed or annulled thereby.

Secondly. If not is it the duty of the agent to proceed under it and pay the money into the Treasury.

Thirdly. Or is its operation so postponed or suspended as to require the agent not to proceed to collect the money and pay it into the Treasury but to subscribe for stock in said Turnpike companies and first apply the bonds in his hands in payment thereof, without regard to the provisions of 1852.

Please let me hear from you at your earliest convenience.

Yours respectfully, &c.
THOS. BRAGG.

WM. R JENKINS, *Attorney General.*

WARRENTON, N. C., Nov. 30, 1857.

To his Excellency Thomas Bragg:

SIR:—Your communication of the 12th instant, asking my official opinion upon a matter that has been lately presented to you for the guidance of the agent of Cherokee bonds, and as to his duties under the several acts of the last and prior sessions of the General Assembly, has been received, and would have been answered before, but for circumstances of a *private nature which are unnecessary to mention.*

* * * * * *

To your first question if the act of 1852 was not repealed by any of the subsequent acts referred to in this letter, and entertaining the opinion by the same force of reasoning that it has neither been suspended or postponed by any of the said acts, but is still in full course. I am of the opinion that it is the duty of the agent, to proceed to collect and pay into the Treasury the amount yet due under the act of 1852. The answer to the 3rd question is embraced in my answer to your first and second questions.

Thus have I endeavored to give you the opinions I entertained in regard to this matter in as brief a manner as possible. I am aware that there is a difference of opinion entertained as to the proper construction to be placed on those subsequent acts, and I should be exceedingly gratified if those who are interested in the matter, would have a construction from the Supreme Court. This can be easily done, and I am confident will be more satisfactory to all parties. It certainly would be to me, for it is not a very pleasant duty to have to give an opinion which is contrary to the wishes and interest of a large number of my fellow citizens, who feel a deep interest in this matter.

Very respectfully,
Your obt. servt.
WILLIAM A. JENKINS.

The suggestion of the Attorney General, to have the question decided by the Supreme Court, is concurred in, and measures will be adopted to accomplish that object. The acts referred to by the Governor, provide that as soon as two-fifths of the capital stock necessary to build these Turnpikes are subscribed by solvent individuals, the agent of Cherokee bonds is required to subscribe in behalf of the State, three-fifths, *payable out of any bonds in his hands given for Cherokee lands.* But if he should not have a sufficient quantity of bonds on hand, then, in that case, he shall only be required to make payment as the bonds are received.

By the act of 1852 the bonds were not appropriated to any particular object, they still remained the property of the State. By the subsequent acts these bonds and all others on hand, are hereafter received and appropriated to the use of the Turnpikes.—As the individual subscriptions are made, the "agent" is bound to make the subscriptions on the part of the State to that extent.

By the act of 1848, all the bonds given for Cherokee lands, were pledged for the use of the Western Turnpike. But subsequently, the act incorporating the Tuckasege and Keowee and the Cheeoe Turnpike companies, transferred a part of the fund pledged for the use of the Western Turnpike to the use of those Turnpikes. As long as the State owns the fund, she may direct its application, but, after it forms a part of the stock in joint stock companies, it is presumed that it cannot be transferred by the State to any other object, without impairing the obligations of contract.

The Judiciary tribunal that has to decide the question, is not under the control or dependent upon the Executive branch of the Government, or upon the people for re-election, hence a just and impartial opinion satisfactory to all parties may be expected.

W. H. THOMAS.

Extracts from an Oration Delivered by JAMES R. LOVE, Jr., of Jackson Co., at Emory & Henry College, Virginia, June 10th, 1857.

If there be a land favored by Heaven for intellectual exertion—exertion that will develop and expand the hidden thoughts, and give the mind a high moral tone, that land is America. While other governments are still groaning under the weight of ignorance, mis government and oppression, ours is the patron of learning and of freedom,—the encourager of free thought, free opinion and free expression. These are the great national requisites, which empower man and give him the will to walk forth in the noonday of his intellectual greatness, and with God's highest gift, reason, shake and overthrow the very foundation of long and established theories.—The inquisitive genius of the age presses forward in quest of truth; the discovery of one error opens the way to others; the downfall of one imposture draws many after it; the whole fabric, which ignorance and superstition have erected in times of darkness, is almost demolished; and nothing is wanting to complete its ruin, but a daring, active effort on the part of the literati of the age. But what are the peculiar motives to intellectual exertion in America? These are many and various. We need not go back into the hidden mystery of the past, and fix on mere circumstances, which determined the lot and decided the destiny of many a great people. We need not speculate upon the influence of climate, the boundaries of empires and the characteristic pursuits of others as they are handed down to us through the lapse of ages; but rather let us throw ourselves directly into the great exciting present, and see what field is open for *intellectual exertion* as the doubtful and impending future lies before us.—Look to our government, to the laws which control and the policy which directs it, to the social system under which we live, and the party spirit which is the legitimate offspring of our institutions, and then tell me, if there is not a wide, a boundless field for the exercise of the intellect? With us the majority rule, but while they rule the minority are ever watchful of their acts, and should their acts prove deleterious to our fair fabric of government, then the minority use them against the majority, the majority are thrown out of power, the minority gain the ascendency; and thus the conflict of opinions, the constant changing of them to suit the caprice or interest of those who maintain them, and, hence, the peculiar motives to intellectual exertion. We do not design in this place, and on this occasion to discuss the merits of parties as they exist among us. Far from it. But we have a most deep and thorough conviction, that in America and with America was devised and established a new era in the political world! Our history, our situation, our character, all decide the truth of this conviction. Greece, yes lovely Greece, the fruitful theme of the maiden orator, and whose proud and ancient renown is ever held up to us by historians as the land of learning, the home of the brave and the nurse of arms!—But was she *free*? Free, free, indeed. But her freedom and her power were wholly and chiefly looked up and confined within the walls of her great cities! What would you think of a writer of our country, should he boast of our freedom, of the liberties of the people, of a free press, when that freedom, and those liberties of the dear people and the influences of that press were neither enjoyed nor felt out of the walls, perhaps, of our great metropolis? You would doubtless brand him as a fanatic of plebeian freedom.—Such must be truthfully admitted was the Government of Greece towards her tributary States. True some of her citizens reached a high state of refinement, and God forbid that I should pluck one laurel from their immortal crown; but her masses—the bone and sinew of the land—were not thoroughly acquainted with the principles of their government; they were not privileged with the printing press, that mighty engine, which daily throws off the thoughts and opinions entertained and promulgated by those who reside about the great common centre; and, hence, with this disadvantage, they could not introduce a system which would reach the farthest, descend to the lowest, and bind the distant together.

Rome, she too, has been pointed at as a bright and lasting example of a once free and independent republic. But in what consisted her freedom? Were not her proud citizens the slaves of an aristocracy more tyranical and oppressive than despotism itself? Most assuredly. And were it not for the redeeming traits of her stern and hardy yeomanry as strongly exhibited upon her many well contested fields of battle in behalf of her laws and institutions; she never would have been classed among the free nations of earth.—Ours then is the first and only government that presents an example of a purely elective and representative system, and as such is an encourager of intellectual exertion. With us every office of trust is put directly into the market of merit. No hereditary titles, no chances of birth, no artful, accomplished, wealthy aristocracy, are known and recognized here in the bestowal of the highest post of honor; but only that gifted and noble merit, which may be possessed as well by the "School boy of the Slashes" as by him who may live in his lordly mansion. Who does not see that such a system as ours tends to arouse, awaken and excite aspirants among the great masses of the people to emulate the virtues and deeds of their ancestors, and to reach, if possible, the highest acme of fame in their country's history? Who does not perceive that the broad, fair competition for political preferment has an effect of appealing to, and searching out the energy, and latent ability of "Young America?" But it is urged against our system, that by bringing every thing of a political nature directly before the masses, we destroy the hereditary influences, the patronage that emanates from the crowned heads of the great metropolitan centre; that the splendor of their courts, their glittering honors, and the intense excitement attending them are all lost. We grant it.—But while we loose these we gain those virtuous motives to intellectual exertion which give a healthful, vigorous action to the great masses of the people. It is urged, too, and with some degree of plausibility, that such a system as ours tends to turn the aspiring youth from his patient and laborious studies to the excitement and conflict of the forum, and thus proves unfriendly to literaty pursuits. What, unfriendly? I have yet to learn that such is the characteristic feature of our government; that it has a blighting, withering influence upon literature. What, pray you, brought out the latent fires of oratory of your own "forest born Demosthenes?"—What the persuasive eloquence of Ashland's sage? What the massive intellect of a Webster? What the powerful and analizing mind of a Calhoun? What the brilliant, flashing and towering gems of thought as found among others of America's gifted and noble sons? Certainly the genial influence of the system under which they lived, and their productions will stand as sublime monuments to the stately edifice that is daily being erected in American literature. If, however, the objection still demands consideration let us just remember that the first care of a civilized community, is the care of its government. Look out upon that stormy and angry ocean as that pilgrim vessel is tossed and lashed by the rising and swelling billows as with anxious eyes they turn from the scenes of their childhood hallowed only by sufferings and oppressions, to gaze with intense interest upon the new and untried existence before them; to found and build up a nation where

"True religion is always mild, propitious and humane;
Plays not the tyrant, plants no faith in blood;
But stoops to polish, succor and redress,
And builds her grandeur on the public good."

And ere they leave that vessel, and ere their footprints are made upon the new world of their desire, they drew up, signed and made sacred that simple government from which this mighty nation had its origin, and upon which the whole world gaze with admiration, and which this day presents so many and varied motives to intellectual exertion.

Riot among Railroad Laborers.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.

Two hundred men, employed on Erie Rail road depot at Piermont, were discharged on Thursday, having refused to work at the reduced wages. Others were hired here, but on arriving at Piermont the discharged workmen resisted their landing, and the new hands were compelled to retreat. A police force was procured from the city. Another attempt to land was made last night, but the mutineers to the number of six hundred were posted at the landing with cannon, and the landing was thus prevented. The steamer hauled off, and was awaiting further orders.

News from Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.

In Executive session, the Hon. James W. Danver, (ex-member of Congress from California.) was confirmed as Secretary of State for Kansas.

The Hon. Wm. A Richardson, of Illinois, was confirmed as Governor of Nebraska.

In the House no business of importance or general interest was transacted.

Both branches of Congress have adjourned until Monday to enable the Speaker of the House to appoint the committees.

Thomas J. Semmes has been appointed District Attorney of New Orleans, in the place of the present incumbent, who has been removed for want of due dilligence in preventing the departure of the fillibusters.

The removal of Governor Walker is daily looked for.

The Hon. N. Guilford, of Maine, has been nominated and confirmed by the Senate, to the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme court.

☞ There was a tornado in Gwinnett county, Ga., a few days ago, which caused some damage and loss of life. So powerful was the wind that a youth named Waits, who was passing found much difficulty in getting into a house. He had hardly seated himself, before a falling tree swept through the house top and instantly killed him. The other inmates were covered up in with the ruins of the house but escaped unhurt. The largest oaks and pines were twisted into splinters and the ground rooted up as with a mammoth plow. The track of the storm was about fifty yards wide, and extended only three or four miles.

Democratic State Convention.

The members of the Democratic State Committee are respectfully requested to meet in the City of Raleigh, on Friday, the 8th day of January, 1858, to determine on the time and place for holding the next Democratic State Convention; and to take such other steps as they may consider expedient and proper to promote the Democratic cause in North Carolina.

The members of the Committee, in the order named by the President of the last State Convention, are as follows: Wm. W. Holden, of Wake; James Fulton, of New Hanover; James H. White, of Gaston; Jesse A. Waugh, of Forsyth; Robert S. French, of Robeson; William A. Jenkins, of Warren; Wm. K. Lane, of Wayne; David Coleman, of Yancey; R. P. Waring, of Mecklenburg; and Joseph Allison, of Orange.

W. W. HOLDEN, *Chairman.*

VARIETIES OF THE SLAVE TRADE.—We see by the papers, that news received in England about the middle of last month, from the Cape of Good Hope and the west coast of Africa, confirms the previous advices from the latter touching the briskness of the slave trade. This was, of course, in consequence of demand for the French Government.

Her Britannic Majesty's cruisers, it appears, were on the alert, lately capturing some slaves, and affording illustrations of the ill-usage to which the poor African is subjected by being taken care of by the affectionate English. The English sloop Sappho had driven a slaver on shore, and "rescued 350, 150 others being drowned or missing." Thus nearly one third of the cargo were actually drowned by English benevolence, to offer the remaining two thirds the delights of the apprentice system in the English colonies.

To prevent the barbarites of the African slave trade, and uphold her character as a Christian, she chases unto death the African, and keeps up the light of civilization by burning the slaver, at the same time that she patronizes the Chinese slave trade in the Coolie system, agitates the shipment of the Sepoys as slaves to the West Indies, and occupies her vessels in the transportation of Circassian boys and girls for the Turkish market.

Sudden Death of Col. Wm. Turnbull.

WILMINGTON, N. C. Dec. 10.

Brevet Colonel Wm. Turnbull, of the United States Army, was found dead in his room, at the Carolina Hotel, this morning. His remains will be carried to Washington city.—Colonel T. was connected with the Topographical Engineer corps.

TENNESSEE AND VIRGINIA RAIL ROAD.—We learn from the Jonesboro' *Vindicator* that, in the course of about two months, the cars on the Tenn. & Va. Railroad will be running to Greenville—leaving a gap of only sixteen miles of track to be laid.

The Company have things in a condition now to prosecute the work to completion, without delay.

Secretary Staunton of Kansas.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.

Secretary Staunton has been removed from Kansas.

Political.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.

President Buchanan has dismissed McKeon, the district Attorney, for opposing the regular nominations.

The New York Canals Closed for the Season.

ALBANY, Dec. 5.

The *Journal* announces that the canals are closed for the season. It learns that, at Amsterdam, yesterday, six horses could not start a boat, on account of the ice, and along the valley of the Mohawk the canal is blocked by ice.

Virginia Election.

RICHMOND, Dec. 10.

R. M. T. Hunter has been re-elected United States Senator from this State.

Marine Disaster.

NORFOLK, Dec. 8.

The ship Eva Dorotha, Gatgear, from Bremen, bound to Baltimore, is ashore near Cape Henry. She had 360 passengers, all whom with the crew have been saved. The vessel and cargo will probably be lost.

ASHEVILLE NEWS:

From the Plains.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 8.

The *Democrat* learns that news has been received at Fort Leavenworth from Major's and Russell's trains, for Utah, that the government animals were dying in great numbers on the plains.

Col. Hoffman, who left Fort Leavenworth the last of October, arrived here on Sunday night. He brings no news of the Utah expedition.

Markets.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.

Sales of cotton to day 500 bales. The market is steady. Flour heavy, with sales of 10,000 barrels. Wheat dull; sales of 42,000 bushels; White $1,20 a $1,45. and red $1,12 a $126. Corn heavy, sale 17,000 bushels, mixed 78 a 80 cents.

Charleston Market.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 10.

Sales of cotton to day 2,700 bales—of the week 8,000. Middling fair and uplands 10 3 4 to 10 1 2; Georgia 10 5 8c.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 10.

Sales of Cotton 1182 bales, at prices ranging from 9 3 4 to 10 3 4 cents. The demand has been active, and quite a cheerful feeling pervaded commercial circles.

Strikes of Railroad Employers.

ZANESVILLE, OHIO, Dec. 5.

The mechanics and workingmen of the Central Railway in this city, have struck on account of the non-payment of two months wages. The strikers to day stopped all the freight trains, and put the locomotives in engine houses. No personal violence attempted.

Later from Havana.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.

The steamer Cahawba has arrived from Havana. Four cargoes of negroes had been landed on the Island within ten days, numbering 10,400. It is believed that three of the vessels engaged in this business are owned in Massachusetts.

"DIED POOR!"—As if anybody could die rich, and in that act of dying, did not lose the grasp upon title deed and bond, and go away a pauper, out of time! No gold, no jewels, no lands or tenements. And yet men have been buried by charity's hand who did die rich; died worth a thousand thoughts o beauty, a thousand pleasant memories, a thousand hopes restored.

WORK.—There is a perennial nobleness and even sacredness in work. Were he never so benighted, forgetful of his high calling, there is always hope in a man that actually and earnestly works; in idleness alone there is perpetual despair. Work, never so mammonish or mean, is in communication with nature; the real desire to get work done itself lead one more and more to truth—to nature's appointments and regulations, which are truth. Consider how, even in the meanest sort of labor, the whole soul of man is composed into a kind of real harmony the instant he sets himself at work. Doubt, desire, remorse, indignation, despair itself—all these, like hell dogs, lie beleaguering the soul of the poor day worker, as of every man; but he bends himself with free valor against his task, and all these are stilled, all these shrink, murmuring far off into the caves. Blessed is he who has found work; let him ask no other blessedness.—*Carlyle.*

☞It was once said of a canal in Connecticut, that the first dividend paid to the stockholders was from the proceeds of the hay cut from the tow-path.

A STRONG WIND.—A Columbus paper says, that during the progress of the recent tornado near Crestline, Ohio, Miss White, a young lady, aged about seventeen years, was taken up, hoops and all, carried by the wind several hundred feet, and left dangling on the top of a cherry tree.

We don't believe it!

SOCIETY AT WASHINGTON.—The N. York Herald observes that the more fashionable members of Congress from New York and elsewhere, are taking houses at Washington for the winter and intend to give balls, soirees, parties, levees, matinees, receptions, dinners, &c., and have a good time of it generally.—"The season," says the Herald, will be very gay in the elite circles, and all the fashionable women who have from twenty to forty dresses, and are not shut up in private asylums, will do well to pack their Saratoga trunks and be off by the first train. We see that several foreign aristocrats are going in the same direction. Lord Noodle, Lord Spindleshanks, the Count of Empty Pockets and the Baron Borrow Sixpence are already on the ground, and will remain during the winter."

SLAVES HELD IN IOWA.—The Fairfield (Iowa) Ledger is informed, on good authority, that a Missouri slaveholder has removed to Warren county, in that State, and has brought with him five or six slaves, whom he claims a right to keep and work on the free soil of Iowa, under the Dred Scott decision.

A SHORT SERMON AND A GOOD ONE.—The Rev. Dr. B——, of Philadelphia, is noted for brief sententious saying in the pulpit and out of it. As he was coming down Chesnut street the other day, a gentleman asked him, "Sir, can you tell me how to find the Sheriff's office?" "Yes, sir," was the reply. "Every time you earn five dollars, spend ten!" Saying this, the Doctor walked on, leaving his questioner gaping upon the sidewalk. He was a stranger who had come to town on business, and asked for information; but the more he pondered, the more he was convinced that his unknown informant had answered him wisely.

The Mobile banks did not suspend specie payments during the late panic.

It is not unfrequently the case that the kisses bestowed upon the girl of six, are intended for her sister of sixteen.

THE POOR BOY.—Don't be ashamed my good lad, if you have a patch on your elbow. It is no mark of disgrace. It speaks well for your industrious mother. For our part, we would rather see a dozen patches on your jacket, than hear one profane or vulgar word escape from your lips, or smell the fumes of tobacco in your breath. No good boy will shun you because you cannot dress as well as your companions, and if a bad boy sometimes laugh at your appearance, say nothing, my good lad, but walk on. We know many a rich and good man who was once as poor as you. Fear God, my boy, and if you are poor, but honest you will be respected—a great deal more than if you were the son of a rich man, and were addicted to bad habits.

The reputation of a man is like his shadow—gigantic when it precedes him, and pigmy in its proportions when it follows.

Where is sympathy to be found, even by the most disconsolate? In the dictionary.

Asheville Prices Current.

[Corrected Weekly by SMITH & CHAPMAN.]

SUGAR, brown, per lb.	12½ a	16
" crush'd, " "	18	
COFFEE, " "	16⅔	
FLOUR, per 100 lbs.	$3 a	00
WHEAT, per bushel,	85 a 1	00
OATS, " "	30	
CORN, " "	50	
DRIED APPLES,		
FEATHERS, per lb.	33⅓	
WOOL, " "	25	
TALLOW, " "	12½	
BEESWAX, " "	20	
BUTTER, " "	15	
EGGS, per dozen,	10	
CHICKENS, each,	10 a	12½
HOGS, gross, per lb.		
" nett, " "		
LARD, " "		
HYDES, dry, " "	15	
" green " "	6 a	7
SNAKE ROOT, per lb.	30	
GENSANG, " "	25	
SPUN YARN,	1 25	

Greenville Prices Current.

[Corrected Weekly, by SAM'L STRADLEY, Jr.]

BACON, per lb.	18 a	20
BUTTER, "	20 a	25
FLOUR, per bbl.	$5 50 a	6 00
CORN (new)	55 a	60
WHEAT, per bush.,	1 00	00
OATS, " "	35 a	40
RYE, " "	70 a	75
APPLES, " "	75 a	1 00
POTATOES, Irish,	75 a	1 00
BEESWAX, per lb.	18¾	
TALLOW, " "	12½	
LARD, " "	20 a	25
FEATHERS, " "	35 a	38
COFFEE, " "	14 a	16½
MOLASSES,—		
West India,	55 a	60
New Orleans,	75 a	1 00
SUGAR, N. O., per lb.	10	
" Crushed,	16⅔	
SALT, per sack,	2	2 20
NAILS, per lb	6 a	7
SPUN YARN,	1 20 a	1 25
EGGS, per doz.,	12½ a	15
CHESTNUTS, bush.	1 25 a	1 50

☞There are occasions when even the healthiest people need medicine. the changes of diet of the weather, and hundreds of other causes produce a laxity in the system that needs correcting or in other words, the liver becomes slightly deranged and needs a stimulator. If all who find themselves in this situation will try Dr Sanford's Invigorator they may be sure of relief as we can testify to its efficacy in curing Headache Indigestion, Sour Stomach, and other ills so common in a family. It acts as a medicine, easier and better than any dose of pills we ever swallowed and is so mild that the smallest infant can take it. November 12.

Helmbold's Compound Fluid Extract, as a remedy for Diseases of the Bladder. Kidneys. Gravel. Dropsy. Weaknesses &c., has no equal Read the advertisement in another column headed "Helmbold's Genuine Preparation." Nov. 12

$300 REWARD.

A PROCLAMATION.

BY

His Excellency THOMAS BRAGG, Governor of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, it has been represented to me that John C. Hooper, charged with the murder of Daniel Parker, in the County of Jackson, and Elsbury Johnson convicted of rape, committed in the County of Henderson, escaped from the Jail of Buncombe County, on the night of the 30th of November last, and have fled beyond the limits of this State.

Now to the end that the said John C. Hooper and Elsbury Johnson, may be arrested and brought to justice, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation offering a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for their apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Buncombe County, or one hundred and fifty Dollars for the apprehension and delivery of either of them.

DESCRIPTION.

John C. Hooper is about five feet eight inches high, about twenty one or twenty-two years old, dark florid complexion, black hair, dark eyes, slow spoken, weighs about 160 pounds, thin black whiskers, and compactly built, had on when he escaped a blue janes frock coat, a little worn, light mixed woolen pantaloons, nearly new, black silk neck-kerchief, black slouched hat and brogan shoes; had in his possession, also, a snuff colored janes frock coat and dark double breasted vest.

Elsbury Johnson, is about 24 or 25 years old, five feet 10 inches high, weighs about 160 pounds, slender made, fair hair and complexion, blue eyes, very little beard, wore when he escaped, a brown wollen frock coat, nearly new, striped vest, dark cotton pants, sharp toed country made shoes and brown wool hat.

L.S. Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, at the city of Raleigh, this the 8th day of Dec., A. D., 1857.

THOMAS BRAGG, GOVERNOR.

PULASKI COOPER, *Private Sec'y.*

December 17, 1857.

NOTICE.

THAT on Thursday 31st of this inst.. we will proceed to sell at the residence of Robert Ingram, deceased. the following property, to the highest bidder, on a twelve months credit

TEN LIKELY NEGROES,

consisting of men, women and children. One valuable

TRACT OF LAND

containg 350 acres, more or less, with a good Orchard and a fine situation well watered lying in Buncombe County, on the north prong of Swannanoa, 13 miles from Asheville, and within 8 or 10 miles of the Black Mountain House.—4 head of

Horses and one Wagon,

together with Cattle, Hogs Corn Wheat, Rye, Oats and Provinder, farming tools household and kitchen furniture. Sale to continue from day to day until all is sold. Purchasers will be required to give bond and approved security, this 9th Dec. 1857.

Attendance by WM. STEPP.
L INGRAM.

N. B. All persons having claims, and heirs against this estate. are required to present them in the time prescribed by law. otherwise this notice will be pled in bar of their recovery. Also all persons indebted to said estate are required to make settlement.

December 17, 1857.

State of North Carolina,

Buncombe County.

John Sumner
VS.
C. N. Candler.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT.

It appearing that the Defendant C. N. Candler is a non-resident of this State, it is ordered that publication be made according to law. notifying said Defendant personally to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter sessions to be held for the county of Buncombe at the Court House in Asheville, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in December next. to answer the complaint of the Plaintiff or judgment by default will be rendered against him according to the pleadings.

Witness Jas. T. Weaver, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D., 1857.

JAS. T. WEAVER.
Clerk Co. Co.

December 17, 1857.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED proposals will be received by the undersigned until Wednesday of Yancey County Court (about 25th January next) for building a Jail at Burnsville. The building to be of brick. 44 feet by 22. two stories high with a passage 8 feet wide above and below, with iron cage in one upper room.

For specifications, address Isaac M. Broyles, at Burnsville.

The old Jail and lot on which it stands will be sold on the Tuesday of January Court.

ISAAC M. BROYLES.
J. G. PARROTT.
D. H. DILLINGER. } *Com's.*

Burnsville, Dec. 17 1857. td.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to W. D. Rankin, & Co., are requested to make payment against July Court, and save cost. We are compelled to have money, and those who do not pay or make satisfactory arrangements, will find their claims in the hands of an officer after that time.

Asheville Dec 17 1857.

Call and Settle.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned are requested to call and settle by the 1st of January, or as soon after as convenient.—Annual settlements we must and will have with all our customers.

GAINS BEAVER & Co.

Asheville. Dec 17. 1857.

FRUIT TREES.

I will offer at the next Court in Henderson, Buncombe, McDowell and Burke a lot of choice varieties of APPLE TREES, at the reduced price of 12 1-2 cents per tree.

B. HAMILTON.

December 17 1857.

$100 REWARD!

BROKE JAIL!!

THE above reward will be paid for the arrest of ELLSBERRY JOHNSON and JOHN C. HOOPER, who made their escape from the Jail of Buncombe county on Monday night last.

JOHNSON, who is under sentence of death, is about 25 years of age, light hair, fair complexion, rather a mean countenance, about 5 feet 11 inches high, and weighs probably from 150 to 160 pounds.

JOHN HOOPER was brought here from Jackson county, charged with murder, and is about 5 feet 10 inches high, 25 years old, weighs probably 150 or 160 pounds, light or sandy hair and beard.

One Hundred Dollars will be paid for their arrest and confinement in any Jail so that they can be brought back, or Fifty Dollars for either of them.

G. W. HAMPTON,
Sheriff of Buncombe County.

Asheville, Dec. 3, 1857.

Molasses.

800 Gallons Molasses as good if not the best, ever offered for sale in this country. SMITH BAIRD & CO

May 1. 1856. tf

M. L. DOYLE,

BAKER & CONFECTIONER,

Main Street, opposite Eagle Hotel,

Asheville, N. C.

Keeps constantly on hand Bread of superior quality; Cake of every description; Candies in endless variety and abundance; Cheese; Nuts; Raisins; and in a word, everything calculated to refresh and strengthen the physical man and tranquilize and sooth the mind. Families and Parties supplied at short notice. and on reasonable terms, &c., &c., &c.

March 5. 1857.

Children's, Boys and Youth's READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Just received by SMITH & CHAPMAN.

LADIES

WISHING to purchase fine DRESS GOODS for spring and summer wear, are advised to call on RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

April 3. tf

ALL MATERIALS

For making Rorsback's Soap for sale in any quantities, at ASTON'S.

Look Out for the Runaways!!

ABOLITIONISM!!!

$150 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber on Saturday night the 3d instant, near Cooper's Furnace, Cass co., Four negroes. Alfred, a boy, aged about 25 years, dark complexion. large whiskers, about 5 feet 10 inches high. Gabriel, a boy, about 19 years old, dark complexion 5 feet 7 inches high. Richard, aged about 20 years dark complexion, wears long hair platted, stout built, was wearing a blue pea jacket coat and white woolen pantaloons. Noah aged about 18 years, dark complexion, has many bumps on his face wears long hair platted, about 5 feet 6 inches high. These negroes were purchased in Baltimore by B. M. & W. S. Campbell.

The above reward will be paid for the delivery to me of said four negroes, or lodged in any state jail where I can get them, or $25 for either one of them.

Address me at Etowah P. O., Cass county, Ga.

JOHN JOLLY.

November 12. 1857.—4w

GUDGER'S (Late Smith's) HOTEL

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THE PROPRIETOR of this long established and widely known House takes pleasure in announcing to the public that it has recently been entirely refitted, and all its appointments re-arranged upon the most convenient and comfortable plan.

He desires to call the attention of the Southern people, who may desire a pleasant and comfortable

Summer Home,

to the advantages to be enjoyed here. He has good rooms, neatly furnished, polite and attentive servants, and his table shall be supplied with every comfort and luxury which the country affords. His personal attention will be devoted exclusively to the comfort of his guests.

No more pleasant summer resort than Asheville can be found any where. With a moral, intelligent and refined population, four churches, and a flourishing Female College, a pure and bracing atmosphere and water as bright and sparkling as ever gushed from the earth the invalid or the seeker of pleasure can pass his time agreeably and profitably.

He may mention that strong

Sulphur and Chalybeate Water

has within a few days been discovered within two or three minutes walk of the Hotel.

Thankful for the liberal patronage of last season he invites his friends and the public generally to call upon him, promising that neither money or labor shall be spared to render their sojourn pleasant and agreeable.

J. H. GUDGER, *Proprietor.*

Asheville. April 2. 1857.

O. M. LEWIS'

Daguerreian and Ambrotype GALLERY,

On Main Street, south of the Court House.

PICTURES of all sizes taken, from that of the finger ring to the *whole* size.

Instructions given in either Daguer or Ambrotyping. on most reasonable terms. Nov 20

ARTHUR'S Self-Sealing **Fruit Cans,** *For Sale by* *E. J. ASTON*

TO OUR CUSTOMERS,

WHO have patronized us so very liberally, we hereby tender our sincere thanks, and solicit for our successors that favor and patronage we have been the recipients of. The junior partners have been trained and brought up under our care; and we can confidently recommend them to our old friends and the public generally,

To those indebted to us we say. we must have money; and that without delay. We owe money. and to those indebted to us we must look for aid. W. D. RANKIN & CO.

April 9. 1857.

Valuable TOWN PROPERTY

For Sale.

THE subscriber offers his Property, located near the Female College. for sale. The Lot contains 12 acres. and has on it a Well of excellent water and a stream running through it.

The house, is large and commodious, well arranged and comfortable, with all necessary out buildings.

This property is desirable. and can be had at a great bargain if applied for at an early day.

For further information call on the Editor of this paper. G. W. SHACKLEFORD.

Asheville. November 12. 1857.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

ARE now receiving their Stock of Spring and Summer

GOODS FOR 1857.

Which, for variety, will surpass any stock ever offered in this market. Having been selected with great care in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, by one of the firm, Mr. D. F. Summey, who is acknowledged to be a man of the nicest taste and best judgment in this market in selecting goods; they would invite a discriminating public to inspect their stock, feeling assured that they will be able to demonstrate the fact that they have the best selected and cheapest stock in market. They don't pretend to sell for pay down alone, but the man who wants to deal in that way can be accommodated with goods as low as any "pay down" house can sell; and should he want a few more goods than his money will buy, they will be glad to let him have them, and wait until January, 1858. Good, prompt customers will do well to give them a call.

The usual articles of Produce taken in exchange for goods.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

Asheville, March 19, '57.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

ARE receiving an additional stock of Ready Made

Clothing, Hats, Bonnets, Jewelry, Watches, &c., &c.,

making their stock very complete. Call and examine it. July 21. 1857.

BUY your Books and Stationery at ASTON'S.

BUY your Drugs and Medicines at ASTON'S.

NEW AND ELEGANT GOODS!

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

No. 1, Main Street, Opposite Eagle Hotel,

Have Opened furtl er Invices of their Spring Importatio:s.

NEW STYLE PRINTS, of English, French and American manufacture elegant, brilliant; French Cambries of different pattern and color; Dress Silks, of various styles, qualities, and prices; Black Silks; New Embroideries—Collars from 12 1-2 cents to $6; French and Scotch Collars, Cambric, Swiss and Mainloop Flouncing & Bands; Mourning Collars; Mourning Berages, Organdies and Jaconets: Mantillas: Ladies beautiful dress Mantillas, black, white and colored, from $2 50, to $15;—Ribbons, Trimmings, Rusches; Silk Crape; Neapoliton and Straw Bonnets, trimmed and plain, from 75 cents to $12; Ladies Congress and Kid Gaiters; Walking Shoes; Misses Gaiters.

EVERY THING

THAT is calculated to please the senses and satisfy the fastidious tastes of the "fair" of this and the surrounding counties. As our stock has been selected with great care in a **SOUTHERN** market by one of the firm, who, although *perhaps* not the best buyer in this market, still, from his long experience in suiting the wants of the people of these parts, has the *presumption* to think our stock, in point of taste, quality, variety and quantity, will compare favorably with any and every stock in town.—But this point we are willing for our customers and the public to decide. So look round, ladies and gentlemen, and then give us a call, and we will convince you we are not "gassing," but in sober, serious earnest.

GROCERIES.

We would call attention to the fact that we have, and intend hereafter to keep constantly on hand, a superior quality of FAMILY GROCERIES. Rio and Java Coffee, Sugars, Salt, Syrup, Molasses, Fish, White Wine Vinegar, and every thing in this department.

4000 lbs. Sugar, 100 Sacks Coffee, 100 Sacks Salt, 800 gallons Molasses, just arriving

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Gentlemen's fine Pump Boot, sewed and pegged; gents Oxford Ties, patent leather and calf skin, a very superior article; gents Congress Boot and patent leather Pump; calf skin Shoes, bound and unbound; Wax Brogans, a full assortment of that superior brand, "Dunham's," that we always keep. Boys wax brogans and calf skin shoes; boys boots; children's shoes, every quality, color and price.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

Pants, Coats and Vests, of any color, kind, quality or price, that you may desire; Cotton gauze under Shirts; Linen Shirts, collars standing or *a la* Byron; Stocks, satin and silk; fancy silk and cambric Neck Ties; black silk Scarf and Cravats; gents Hose, white, brown, mixed and fancy

HARDWARE. A superior stock of Cutlery, Hoes, Steel, As't Nails, "Griffin's" brand, Scythes, &c.

DRUGS, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, and every thing in this line.

OUR STOCK IS COMPLETE,

In every particular, and we can say to our customers, and the good people of all Carolina, that we are now prepared to supply their varied wants, in every instance. So, with the above introduction, we take the liberty of inviting you all, big and little, small and great, to come and see our GOODS; and if low prices "ALMOST cost and carriage," polite and attentive clerks, beautiful, durable and showy Goods, are any attraction, you will not be disappointed. Come along—we don't charge anything for showing. Bring your money—bring your produce—give us a trial before going elsewhere. We will do as well, perhaps a LITTLE BETTER, than any body else.

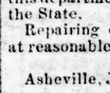
ATTENTION! LIMESTONE AND CANE CREEK!

We are now receiving, at our Store at Shufordsville, a complete and magnificent stock of **GOODS,** embracing every thing that you can want, which we agree to sell as low as they can be sold any where in Asheville. So give us a call, and you will find our Goods cheap, durable and fashionable, and our clerks attentive and polite, and willing to show you our goods. So come along, bring your money and your produce, and we will give you the highest market price for both. We would call to your attention the fact that we intend to keep a larger and more complete stock always on hand hereafter at this place. You will find it to your interest to trade here, as you have just as good a stock to select from, prices just as low, and so much nearer home. Remember us, and call, before you go further and fare worse.

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

March 26, 1857.

Blacksmithing.



THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that the Blacksmith business at the

New Brick Shop,

immediately south of his residence, will hereafter be conducted by himself. He has the very best workmen employed and is prepared to turn out every description of work at short notice and in the best style. Despatch and punctuality may be relied on at this establishment

Particular attention is paid to

HORSE SHOEING,

and he challenges a comparison of his work in this department with any other establishment in the State.

Repairing of all kinds promptly attended to, at reasonable rates. T. GOODLAKE.

Asheville, July 2. 1857.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

WE are now receiving our late extensive purchases of Ready-Made

CLOTHING,

consisting of every grade of quality. and embracing the newest styles and latest fashions.

We would call particular attention to our stock of

Boots, Shoes, and Hats,

Broad Cloths, English and *French Cassimeres, 6-4 Cloths & Coatings, Vestings, Trimings of all kinds, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,*

And a variety of FANCY GOODS, usually called for in a

Gentleman's Furnishing Store.

We take this opportunity to return thanks to our numerous friends and customers for past favors, and to inform them that in order to do justice to this branch of business, we have engaged the services of Maj Dunlap, by whose well known taste and judgment, together with the personal attention of the principals, we hope to secure a continuance of their liberal patronage.

SMITH & CHAPMAN.

Sept. 10. 1857.

LIGHT READING.

All the popular Novels of the day constantly on hand at ASTON'S.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

Important Announcement.

TO all persons afflicted with Sexual Diseases, such as *Spermatorhœa, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis,* the Vice of *Onanism* or *Self Abuse,* &c., &c.

The HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practised upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, have directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a *charitable act* worthy of their name, to give *Medical Advice Gratis,* to all persons thus afflicted, who apply by letter, with a description of their condition. (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty and suffering, to *furnish Medicines free of charge.*

The Howard Association is a benevolent Institution, established by special endowment, for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases." It has now a surplus of means, which the Directors have voted to expend in advertising the above notice. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

Just Published by the Association, a Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation or Self-Abuse, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, which will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope,) *Free of Charge,* on the receipt of two stamps for postage.

Address Dr. GEO. R. CALHOUN, Consulting Surgeon Howard Association No. 2 South NINTH street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President.
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*
February 12. 1857. 1y

1000 Lbs. Old Copper

WANTED, for which I will pay Stoves or Tin Ware.

H. LINDSEY.

March 20, 1856.—tf

North Carolina Form Book.

JUST received and for SALE at ASTON'S.

DR. W. H. MURDOCH,

HAVING permanently located at the residence of R. P. Wells, Esq., on Turkey Creek, on the direct road from Asheville to Sandy Mush, Spring Creek, &c., offers his professional services to the citizens of the surrounding country. He will always be found at home, except when absent o professional business. mar26.1857

James' Neuralgic Liquid.

A certain cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramp Colic, &c. Just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

Aug. 21

ASHEVILLE NEWS:

The Mother's First Grief.

She sits beside the cradle,
And her tears are streaming fast;
For she sees the present only,
While she thinks of all the past—
Of the days so full of gladness,
When her first-born's answering kiss
Thrilled her soul with such a rapture
That it knew no other bliss.
O those happy, happy moments,
They but deepen her despair!
For she bends above the cradle
And her baby is not there.

These are words of comfort spoken,
And the leaden clouds of grief
Wear the smiling bow of promise,
And she feels a sad relief;
But her wavering thoughts will wander
'Till they settle on the scene
Of the dark and silent chamber,
And of all that might have been;
For a little vacant garment,
Or a shining tress of hair,
Tells her heart in tones of anguish,
That her baby is not there.

She sits beside the cradle,
But her tears no longer flow;
For she sees a blessed vision,
And forgets all earthly woe.
Saintly eyes look down upon her,
And the voice that hushed the sea
Stills her spirit with the whisper—
"Suffer them to come to me."
And while her soul is lifted
On the soaring wings of prayer,
Heaven's crystal gates swing inward,
And she sees her baby there.

FALL TRADE, 1857.

B. B. HOPKINS, ROBERT HULL, WM. H. RYAN, THOS. W. ATKINSON

HOPKINS, HULL & CO.

Wholesale Dealers in

British, French & American

DRY GOODS,

No. 253 Baltimore Street,

Opposite Hanover Street, BALTIMORE

We beg to call the attention of buyers to our Fall Stock, which comprises a most attractive assortment of

British, French & American Dry Goods.

In each department we shall exhibit a large assortment, and shall be prepared to furnish any article needed in our line. Many of our goods we receive directly from the manufacturers, and our facilities enable us to supply our customers with goods as low as they can purchase them in any of the Eastern Cities. We would further state, that by the recent completion of many of the Western and Southern Railroads tending towards Baltimore, we have increased facilities for forwarding goods with dispatch. We solicit a call from prompt buyers, and shall endeavor to make it to their interest to deal with us.

Very Respectfully,

HOPKINS, HULL & CO.

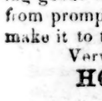
258 Baltimore Street.

☞ Orders promptly attended to.

Baltimore, Sept. 10th, 1857. 4m

A. G. KERN,

(Lately Professor of Music in Greensboro' Female College.)



Furnishes the best PIANOS of any first-class maker that purchasers may prefer, *at factory prices.* If the selection is left to him he will order, in every case from the house which is acknowledged by competent judges to be at this time the best in the world! A sample may be seen at Dr. Hilliard's in this place. For farther information apply to Prof. J. Hildebrand. Asheville, Sept. 3. 1857.

THE most extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes ever offered in Asheville, for sale by RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

April 3. tf

MATERIALS

FOR MAKING

Roraback's

Compound Chemical Toilet and Washing

SOAP.

For sale by SMITH & CHAPMAN.

July 9, 1857.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Firm of W. D. Rankin & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent of the parties, on the 1st January, 1857.

W. D. RANKIN,
R. W. PULLIAM,
M. M. GAINES.

ALL who wish to purchase *cheap Goods* can be accommodated at the store of RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

April 3. tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having purchased the interest of *L. CHAPMAN* in the firm of Chapman Rankin & Co. will continue the business at the old stand, under the name and style of Rankin & Chapman.

J. B. RANKIN,
R. H. CHAPMAN.

Asheville Jan. 1 1857.

A LARGE stock of fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING, just received, and for sale by RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

April 3. tf

DR. J. F. E. HARDY AND DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE* in its various branches.

Dr. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.

Asheville, January 2, 1856.—tf

Helmbold's Genuine Preparation

OF

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT

BUCHU.

For Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys Gravel, Dropsy, Weakness Obstructions, Secret Diseases, Female Complaints, and all Diseases of the Sexual Organs,

Arising from Excesses and Imprudencies in life and removing all Improper Discharges from the Bladder, Kidneys, or Sexual Organs, whether existing in

MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause they may have originated, *And no matter of how long standing.* Giving health and vigor to the frame, and bloom to the pallid cheek.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED!!!

It cures nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, among which will be found

Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, general Weakness, Horror of Disease, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Dreadful Horror of Death, Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Languor, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Often Enormous Appetite, with Dyspeptic Symptoms, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Pallid Countenance & Eruptions on the Face, Pain in the Back, Heaviness of the Eyelids, frequently Black Spots flying before the eyes, with temporary Suffusion and loss of Sight; Want of Attention, great Mobility, Restlessness, with horror of Society. Nothing is more desirable to such patients than solitude, and nothing they more dread for fear of themselves; no repose of manner, no earnestness, no Speculation, but a hurried transition from one question to another

These symptoms, if allowed to go on—which this medicine invariably removes—soon follows loss of power, fatuity, and Epileptic Fits—in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—*Insanity and Consumption?* The records of the insane asylums, and the melancholy deaths by consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of these assertions. In lunatic asylums the most melancholy exhibition appears. The countenance is actually sodden and quite destitute—neither mirth or grief ever visits it. Should a sound of the voice occur, it is rarely articulate.

"With woeful measures wan despair
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled."

Debility is most terrible! and has brought thousands upon thousands to untimely graves, thus blasting the ambition of many noble youths. It can be cured by the use of this

Infallible Remedy.

If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, the *FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU* will cure you. Try it and be convinced of its efficacy.

Beware of Quack nostrums and Quack doctors, who falsely boast of abilities and references. Citizens know and avoid them and save long suffering, money and exposure by sending or calling for a bottle of this popular and specific remedy.

It allays all pain and inflammation, is perfectly pleasant in its taste and odor, but immediate in its action.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Is prepared directly according to the Rules of

PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY,

with the greatest accuracy and Chemical knowledge and care devoted in its combination. See Professor Dewees' valuable works on the Practice of Physic and most of the late standard Works of Medicine.

☞ **$100** ☜

One hundred dollars will be paid to any Physician who can prove that the Medicine ever injured a patient; and the testimony of thousands can be produced to prove that it does great good.—Cases of from one week to thirteen years' standing have been effected. The mass of VOLUNTARY testimony in possession of the Proprietor, vouching its virtues and curative powers, is immense, embracing names well known to

SCIENCE AND FAME.

100,000 *Bottles Have Been Sold*

and not a single instance of a failure has been reported!

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the city of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, who being duly sworn does say, that his preparation contains no Narcotic, Mercury or injurious Drug, but are purely Vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Sole Manufacturer.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 23d day of Nov., 1854. W. P. HIBBARD, Alderman.

Price, $1 per Bottle, or Six for $5, delivered to any Address,

Accompanied by reliable and responsible certificates from Professors of Medical Colleges, Clergymen and others.

Prepared and sold by H. T. HELMBOLD, *Practical and Analytical Chemist.*

No. 52 South Tenth st., below Chestnut, Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Sold by E. J. Aston, Asheville, N. C.
" " B. D. Miller & Co., Hendersonville.
" " C. L. Harris & Co., Rutherfordton.
" " J. M. Crayton, "
" " Hull & Grayson, Marion.
" " J. V. Blackwall, Morgonton.
" " Fitzgerald, Benners & Long, Waynesville.
" " Allman & Cunningham, Franklin.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Ask for Helmbold's; Take no other.

Cures Guarantied.

June 4, 1857. y1

JUST AT HAND.

A fresh stock of Fish Figs and Family Fixings generally; Cheese Candies, Crackers and Candles; Raisins Almonds, and all sorts of good things "too numerous to mention." Don't delay calling—I can't keep them.

Remember the place, DOYLE'S.

Oct. 15.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that after publication of this advertisement for six weeks, application will be made to the Commissioner of Pensions for the issue of a duplicate of Warrant No. 90496. Act of March 3rd 1855, issued to James Guthrie, late a private in Captain E. H. Cunningham's Company in Col. J. G. Bynum's Regiment in removing the Cherokee Indians; the same having been lost, and a caveat against its location entered in the General Land Office, date 4th Nov. 1857.

J. M. ISRAEL,
Atto. for Claimant.

North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company.

AT the Annual Meeting of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 14th inst., the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:

Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
Kemp P. Battle, do.
George Little, do.
James M. Towles, do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington.
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
J. W. Harrell, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
George A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro'.
Joseph White, Anson county.
Josh. Boner, Salem.
A. T. Summey, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

T. H. Selby, President.
H. D. Turner, Vice President.
John H. Bryan, Attorney.
Hamden S. Smith, Secretary and Treasurer.
T. H. Selby, *ex officio*, } Executive Committee
John R. Williams, } Executive Committee
C. W. D. Hutchings, } Executive Committee

This Company has been in successful operation over 10 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,737,649, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid. HAMDEN S. SMITH, Sec.

A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.

Raleigh, March 12, '57. 1y

North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company.

OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

Charles E. Johnson, Wm. W. Holden,
Wm. D. Haywood, Wm. D. Cooke,
James F. Jordan, R. H. Battle,
Quinten Busbee, Wm. H. Jones,
H. W. Husted, P. F. Pescud,
Wm. H. McKee, K. P. Battle.
Charles B. Root,

OFFICERS.

Dr. Charles E. Johnson, President,
William D. Haywood, Vice President.
R. H. Battle, Secretary,
William H. Jones, Treasurer,
H. W. Husted, Attorney.
Charles E. Johnson, M. D. } Medical
William H. McKee, M. D. } Board of
Richd. B. Haywood, M. D. } Consultation.
Q. Busbee, } Executive Committee.
W. H. McKee, } Executive Committee.
Charles B. Root, } Executive Committee.

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to R. H. BATTLE, Secretary.

A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.

Raleigh, March 12, 1857—1y.

ASHEVILLE Mutual Insurance Company,

AT a meeting of the members of the *Asheville Mutual Insurance Company*, convened in Asheville on Friday October 17th the following Board of Directors and Officers were elected to serve during the year, viz:

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, J. M. Blair. N. W. Woodfin, J. E. Patton. B. J. Smith, Hugh Johnston, Ephraim Clayton. M. Patton.

OFFICERS.

J. R. OSBORNE, President.
W. W. McDOWELL, Vice President.
J. B. RANKIN, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. W. PATTON, W. D. RANKIN, M. PATTON.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.
J. D. BOYD, " "
W. L. HILLIARD, " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. VANCE, A. S. MERRIMON.

All communications should be addressed to J. B. RANKIN, *Secretary.*

Asheville, Nov. 15. 1856.

COME ALONG!

1000 pounds Sal Soda; 300 of Epsom Salts; 500 Putty; 100 gallons Spirits Turpentine; 2 500 lbs. White Lead in Oil; 500 lbs. Dry White Lead.

Just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

Sept. 24.

Fresh Stock.

JUST received a full stock of fresh and genuine drugs and medicines at the Brick Corner, *No. 1 Aston's Block.*

SPRING GOODS!

—0—

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

ARE now receiving, at the old stand of Rankin & Pulliam, a general stock of *SPRING GOODS*, embracing every article usually found in a retail store in this country. They solicit a call from those wishing to buy, and promise to exhibit as pretty and as cheap Goods as the market can afford. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, and we will do you good.

April 9 1857.

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855.

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

DR. R. A. EDMONSTON,

Would inform the citizens of Jackson county, and surrounding country, that he is located permanently four miles south east of Webster, on Tuckasiege River, and is ready to attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care in the Medical Profession.

Jan. 8th, 1857. 1y

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

W. M. HARDY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Will practice in the counties of the 7th Judicial District, and attend faithfully and punctually to all business entrusted to his care.

Asheville, Jan. 8th, 1857. tf

GEN. B. M. EDNEY

WILL practice Law regularly hereafter in the Superior Courts of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, Rutherford & Polk.

Office Hendersonville, N. C. [Feb. 12'57 1y

BURTON & GOLD,

Attorneys at Law,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. C.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of all the counties in the 7th Judicial District. Shelby, April 17, 1856. tf

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

CALL SOON,

And supply yourselves with *useful articles*, from the large and well selected stock now going off so rapidly, at the store of

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

Asheville April 9. 1857.

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

THE SMALL POX

HAVING lost its power to alarm and the people having began again to benefit themselves by selections from our stock of useful and beautiful

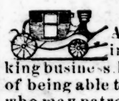
GOODS

we take this occasion to say that we are better prepared than usual to accommodate and are rejoicing in hope of maintaining and even exceeding our share of patronage heretofore received.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

Asheville, May 1, 1856. tf

CARRIAGE AND BUGGY MAKING.



THE subscriber has located in Asheville for the purpose of carrying on the Carriage and Buggy making business. Repairing, &c. He has no doubt of being able to give entire satisfaction to those who may patronize him. He has an abundance of first rate dry lumber, and will work no other kind. Shop in the south end of town, opposite Triplett's blacksmith shop.

W. T. CARTER.

Asheville June 6, 1855. tf.

Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes.

OUR stock of these goods is large and inviting. Our coats commence in price at $1; pants 75 cents, and vests 62 cents. Other things in proportion.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

May 1. 1856. tf

FRESH Drugs and Medicines always at ASTON'S.

Bank of East Tennessee.

THE undersigned will take on debts, or for Goods purchased, bills of the "Bank of East Tennessee," at 30 cents to the dollar. Application must be made soon.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

Asheville, June 4th, 1857.

Butter, Chickens, Eggs.

I will pay the highest price in cash for all the good Butter, Chickens and Eggs that may be delivered at the College Boarding House.

Asheville, Sept. 24. J. L. CRUMLEY.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Gaines, Deaver & Co.,

Have just received an excellent assortment of Miles, City and Northern made

BOOTS & SHOES.

Asheville, July 24, 1857.

Save Your Wood,

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms.

ALSO,

Call and examine a large assortment of

TIN WARE,

of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Cooper, wholesale or retail.

Any article in my line made to order at short notice.

H. LINDSEY.

Asheville March 20, 1856.—tf

FINE Tobacco and Cigars, for sale by RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE AND LIVER PILLS.

Two of the best Preparations of the Age.

They are not recommended as Universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports.

The VERMIFUGE, for expelling Worms from the human system, has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various animals subject to Worms.

The LIVER PILLS, for the cure of LIVER COMPLAINT, all BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS, SICK HEADACHE, &c.

Purchasers will please be particular to ask for Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated VERMIFUGE and LIVER PILLS, prepared by

Fleming Bros.

SOLE PROPRIETORS, Pittsburgh, Pa., and take no other, as there are various other preparations now before the public, purporting to be Vermifuge and Liver Pills. All others, in comparison with Dr. McLANE'S, are worthless.

The GENUINE McLane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores.

FLEMING BRO'S,

60 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sole Proprietors.

SCOVIL & MEAD, No. 111, Charters street, New Orleans, General Wholesale Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Sold by E. J. Aston, Asheville, N. C.
" " B. D. Miller & Co., Hendersonville.
" " C. L. Harris & Co., Rutherfordton.
" " J. M. Crayton, "
" " Hull & Grayson, Marion.
" " J. V. Blackwell, Morganton.
" " Fitzgerald, Benners & Long, Waynesville.
" " Allman & Cunningham, Franklin.

June 5, 1857. 1y

Lindsey's Double-Acting

ROTARY FORCE PUMP.

THIS pump has just been patented in *America* and *England*, and far excels any pump heretofore invented; its peculiarities are *simplicity, power,* and *cheapness.* Its simplicity; there is nothing about it but iron and cast metal, and it can be taken apart and put up by any one, and will last for an age. It has the power to raise water *hundreds of feet,* with the extra expense of $3 and the price of pipe. Water rises in it by hand 100 feet per minute! For cheapness; a No 1. pump (for all ordinary purposes) complete, and fifty feet of pipe, costs but $30! The handle at the top, turns the pipe and pump, and every revolution fills the cylinder twice, affording an abundant supply of water with the least possible expense and labor. It is peculiarly adapted to *deep wells, rail road stations, salt works, mining and manufacturing purposes.* Wherever it is introduced, the old force, suction and chain pumps will disappear. Practical and scientific men pronounce it as without an equal, for all that is here claimed for it. The *Scientific American*, after seeing it in operation, says. "*This pump is very simple in construction, not liable to get out of order, durable, easily operated and economical; we regard it as an excellent improvement.*" Circulars with an accurate drawing and full description sent free of charge to all parts of the country. No. 1, has a one inch pipe; No. 2, 1¼ inches; No. 3, 1¼ inches; and the prices $30, $42, $54; the No. 2 and 3 are designed for *very deep wells, railroad stations,* &c where much water is required. The subscriber is the general agent for the sale of these pumps to all parts of the world, and *exclusive agent for* NEW YORK. Orders must be accompanied by the *cash*, and should be explicit as to the kind of pump wanted, depth of well, shipping address, &c. They will meet prompt attention. A pump and pipe weighs about 170 lbs. No charge for shipping or cartage. Wells over 50 feet should have extra gearing, which costs $3.

JAMES M. EDNEY,
Com. Merchant, 56 John St. N. Y.

For sale by H. LINDSEY, Inventor, Asheville, N. C.

Almanacs for 1857.

Almanacs for 1857 to be had *gratis*, on application at ASTON'S.

FRESH RAISENS.—A few boxes just received, at ASTON'S.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the

Smithing Business,

in all its branches, at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.

The superior manner in which he has horses shod, carriages, buggies and wagons ironed, and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say, he will, as heretofore, turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,

March 20, 1856.—1y

Fresh Citron.

JUST received at ASTON'S.

April 17

ONE DOLLAR WILL BUY

ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public, namely, DR. SANDFORD'S INVIGORATOR or *Liver* Remedy, that acts as a *Cathartic*, easier, milder and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a Cathartic, but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver* to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most Cathartics. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it, and when taken daily in moderate doses will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

DR. SANDFORD'S INVIGORATOR is compounded entirely from new articles of medicine, namely, Gums.

Some idea of the strength of these gums may be formed when it is known that one bottle of the Invigorator contains as much strength as one hundred doses of Calomel, without any of its deleterious effects.

Though possessing rare medicinal powers, these Gums have been but little known to physicians, and never used in their prescriptions until used in the form of the *Invigorator*, which met with such unprecedented success as to induce the proprietor to offer it as a family medicine tried and known in its effects. It has rarely ever failed to cure *Liver* complaints in their worst forms.

Indigestion being caused by a deranged *Liver* is cured when the Liver is excited to action.

Jaundice is caused by an improper action of the *Liver*, and as a proof that the INVIGORATOR relieves this disease let any one troubled with Jaundice take the Invigorator regularly one week, and their skin will begin to assume its original color.

Costiveness can be permanently cured by the Invigorator. Take it in small doses on retiring, and it assists nature in her operations. By gradually diminishing the dose, the bowels are left in a healthy and active state, and work as regularly as clock work. Sick Headache is very soon relieved by taking a double dose of the *Invigorator*, which corrects all acidity and sourness of the stomach.

For an over-loaded stomach it has no equal, as it relieves all oppressive or uneasy feeling after eating heartily. For a family medicine generally, all who use it speak in the highest terms.

Dr. Sandford's Invigorator came to us recommended as a cure for Liver Complaints, and all diseases arising from a Diseased Liver. The testimonials of so many of our Physicians in its favor, induced us to try it, and now conviction is certain that it is one of the greatest blessings ever given to Dyspeptics, for it made a complete cure before the first bottle was taken and now we can eat anything edible without trouble, while before nothing but the lightest food would digest, and often that gave pain. Now what we want to say to all our readers is, if Liver Complaint or Dyspepsia trouble you, do not fail to try this the greatest remedy in the world.—*State Fact.*

There has never been tried in our family a remedy which has met with such unbounded success in the cure of diseases incident to children as Dr. Sandford's Invigorator; nor is it alone for diseases of children that we use it; for it acts as a Cathartic so mildly and gently, and seems to renovate the system so thoroughly that we think we are doing a service to all in advising them when they need medicine to try this remedy. There are cases that have come under our notice where great benefit has been received in diseases of the *Liver*, Stomach and Bowels, where all other remedies failed to give relief. It has become so useful in our family that we will not be without it.—*Jacksonville Ala. Republican.*

Price one Dollar per Bottle.

SANDFORD & CO., Proprietors, 245 Broadway New York.

For sale by E. J. ASTON.

Asheville, May 21, 1857.

Dr. Clopton's Infirmary.

DR. JAS. CLOPTON, who has visited Raleigh, and all the principal towns in Carolina, for several years practicing his profession, has permanently located at Huntsville, Alabama, where he is prepared to treat *most successfully*, the following diseases, to-wit: Asthma, Diseases of the Throat, Scrotula, Glandular Swellings, Tumors, Scrofulous Cancers, Ulcers on the face, and all diseases of the skin, eyes, &c., arising from an impure state of the blood.

Testimonials of the highest character can be given, from the most respectable families of Carolina.

All communications must contain a three cent stamp to pay for the return letter.

TESTIMONIAL.

LEXINGTON, Davidson Co. N. C., May 11, 1857.

Dr. J. A. CLOPTON: Dear Sir:—Yours of May 6, was received at home (Jamestown, Guilford Co.) yesterday, but I had not then time to answer. I came here to-day to court, and made some inquiry as to the cases which had been under your care and attention, and learned that two very important cures had been effected by your medicines. That of Mr. Samuel Bingham, of Mocksville, and Archibald P. Carter, Esq., of Davie county, who were willing to testify in your behalf in the suit, had it not been settled. Mr. Mabry was also referring to an important cure of a young lady that was at his house as she went on her way to see you.

I have a small hard, dry scab on my cheek, which is getting a little sore. Doctor, what will cure it? It has been there for several years.

Most Respectfully,
GEORGE C. MENDENHALL.

More than 1000 cases have been cured. The names of a few will be given:—Samuel Bingham, Mocksville, N. C., Archibald P. Carter, Mocksville; Miss Mattie Robertson, Pine Hall, N. C.; Wm. C. Adams, Madison, N. C.; Francis Dorsett, Pittsboro'; Mrs. John Holland, Fayetteville; T. W. Marshall, Beaufort. Circulars will be forwarded to any that may desire them.

July 9, 1857.

Concentrated Lye.

Warranted to make soap without lime or ashes, and with but little trouble; making a good article of soft washing soap at a cost of about 50 cents per hundred pounds. Full directions for making all kinds of soap accompany each box. Call and get a box and give it a trial, and if it does not do all I claim for it, then my name is not ASTON.

August 13, 1857.

ICE! ICE!

D. F. Summey would inform his friends and the public that his ICE HOUSE will be open each morning from 5 1-2 to 6 1-2 o'clock, at which time he will furnish ICE to those wishing it at one and a half cents per pound. If not called for within the time specified an additional half cent per pound will be charged.

June 11, 1857. tf

PURE and Genuine Medicines always to be found at ASTON'S.

This Way, Squire.

Cantwell's Justice, or the North Carolina Magistrate, a practical guide to the laws of the State, and the decisions of the Supreme Court defining the duties and Jurisdiction of the Justice of the Peace out of Court, under the Revised Code of 1854'5 together with full instructions and numerous and new forms and precedents.

BY EDWARD CANTWELL, L. L. B.

Counsellor at Law.

One Volume of nearly, 600 pages. Just recived and for sale at ASTON'S.

On the receipt of $4.00 the work will be sent by mail prepaid to any address. Address

E. J. ASTON.